



## LE NOUVEAU DOYEN EST CHOISI

Par Baudouin St-Cyr

'Tout commence'. C'est avec cette phrase énoncée par le principal Garigue que débutait le mandat officiel du nouveau doyen des étudiants Mme Yvette Szmidt.

Mme Szmidt fut choisie parmi trois candidats (M. Beringer et Sabourin et Mme Szmidt) par le comité de sélection mis en place par le principal Garigue à la fin de l'été. Le comité, composé d'étudiants, de professeurs et d'employés, avait comme mandat de recommander l'un des trois candidats au principal Garigue qui, lui-même devait faire une recommandation à l'administration de l'université. Les rumeurs voulant que le nom de Mme Szmidt ait été retenu furent finalement confirmées mercredi après-midi par M. Garigue et Mme Szmidt.

Le principal Garigue s'est dit enchanté du choix du comité et a ajouté: 'Je demanderais de Mme Szmidt beaucoup d'initiative et plusieurs nouvelles idées de façon à augmenter le potentiel de notre collège.'

Mme Szmidt, pour sa part, s'est dit très heureuse de sa nouvelle position et fit mention de quelques changements qu'elle avait en vue pour le poste du doyen des étudiants; l'ad-

ministration sera bilingue et biculturelle.' Mme Szmidt a aussi ajouté qu'elle fera suite à l'invitation du conseil des étudiants et qu'elle, de même que le principal Garigue, assisteraient à quelques réunions de nos représentants élus. Mme Szmidt, qui est la première femme à occuper ce poste à Glendon, a affirmé que sa nouvelle position constituait pour elle un grand défi. Un défi qu'elle assumera dès le 1 novembre. Le 1 janvier, elle deviendra directeur des résidences et cumulera les deux fonctions comme le faisait son prédécesseur Waldemar Gutwinski.

Interrogée sur les événements de l'été qui ont amenés le doyen Gutwinski à démissionner, Mme Szmidt s'est dite d'accord avec les idées et principes suivis par M. Gutwinski. 'Je suis là pour défendre les intérêts des étudiants, pas ceux de la faculté ou de l'administration.' Elle s'est dite certaine qu'une telle situation (l'aménagement de l'institut C.D. Howe dans l'infirmerie étudiante) ne pouvait se reproduire maintenant qu'on avait à Glendon une procédure parlementaire établie pour faire face à une situation analogue. 'Cet été, il y eut des problèmes de procédures et de personnalité. J'espère que nous avons appris

une bonne leçon.'

Le président de l'AECG, Carl Héту, a pour sa part affirmé être content de l'excellent choix du comité et 'espère que ce doyen n'aura pas à donner sa démis-

sion suite à des événements hors de son contrôle.'

Espérons donc que le principal Garigue et Mme Szmidt sauront utiliser ce 'nouveau départ' pour amener le collège vers les nouveaux horizons en-

visagés par le principal Garigue et que le mandat de trois ans de notre nouveau doyen en sera un couronné de succès, de bonheur et de réussites.



Le principal Garigue et le nouveau doyen des étudiants; Mme Yvette Szmidt.

## BEAVER FOODS: THE BEGINNING OF AN END ?

by Kathleen Meighan & Jas

After eleven years of virtual monopoly, the Beaver Foods era at Glendon College may soon be over. While in the past student grievances have been casually swept under the kitchen rug, this year marks the beginning of a new trend—students finally have their say in that which concerns them.

### the overture

In the spring of this year, Mr. Norman Crandles, Manager of Housing and Food Services, approached Beaver regarding their catering contract which expires in April 1983. Mr. Crandles suggested that Beaver do renovations in the servery, and assume the upkeep of smallware (i.e. cutlery and crockery). He also expressed the need for 'state of the art' equipment which would provide fresh eggs for breakfast and short orders for lunch.

Beaver accepted the terms on the condition that they be awarded a five year contract. This was the proposal Mr. Crandles took to the 'Big Brass' at York Main. The Administration viewed it favourably, since the proposal fulfilled the main objectives they had so adamantly insisted upon, being:

(a) renovation to the servery by the caterer — it was pointed out that new equipment was needed to account for machine depreciation;

(b) the caterer take full responsibility for the maintenance of crockery and cutlery;

(c) that York University would not subsidize the caterer.

Another alluring aspect of the contract was that, under the terms, York University would receive between \$300,000 and \$350,000 over the five years as return. This would theoretically eliminate the Glendon College Cafeteria deficit.

### the second movement

Students were made aware of this state of affairs through their newly-elected Food Services Committee Representatives. Patrick Leone (Chairman Glendon Food and Beverage Committee), and Bob Mawhinney (Representative for Chairman Glendon Food Service Committee), initiated the student campaign by calling a General Meeting in the Junior Common Room, the week following discussions with both Mr. Crandles and the various Residence Food Representatives. At the General Meeting, on October 7th, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

'We, the Glendon students assembled in a General Assembly of the Glendon Food and Beverage Committee, hereby insist on submitting the catering contract of our cafeterias to tender.

(a) We feel that we should be aware of other alternatives that are available;

(b) Even if Beaver Foods is awarded the 5 year contract, we will have clear conscience that they are the best possible choice for us and the University.

### backstage

An unforeseen snag awaited Bob Mawhinney at the University Food and Beverage Committee at York Main. Mr. Crandles—who is also Secretary of the Committee—had neither included the Beaver contract on the agenda, nor had he informed the members of the committee of the existence of such a contract. Following Bob Mawhinney's vociferous protest at that omission some members displayed extreme displeasure by threatening to resign.

Later, Bob Mawhinney, exasperated at the set-backs encountered, met with Principal Garigue who immediately agreed that there should be student input in the decision. He proceeded to contact Mr. Crandles, and as a result the deadline for the Beaver contract was extended from October 15th to October 22nd.

The next forum was the Glendon College Faculty Council meeting on Friday, October 15th. Bob Mawhinney requested the endorsement of the resolution passed at the General Meeting.

Once it was pointed out that the students' prime concern was fair play, the discussion at Faculty Council was overwhelmingly in support of the students. Members of the Faculty agreed that, on principle, Beaver Foods should not be granted a 'sweetheart contract'. Principle Garigue once again advocated the students' cause, and in the final analysis, Faculty Council endorsed the resolution through an unanimous vote. The following

Monday the G.C.S.U. passed the Food Committee General Meeting resolution—once again unanimously.

### spotlight

The final encounter took place on October 20th, at a special meeting of the Food and Beverage Committee at York Main. Prior to the meeting, during an informal dialogue, Mr. Crandles apprised the students that they could have any caterer they wished, except one managed by the students.

At the formal meeting the students were given conclusive accord by all members present. Mr. Crandles argued against the motion at first, but shifted his stance when it came to a vote; he, in fact, seconded the resolution to open the contract to tender.

## BELINDA METZ — HOT

by Tim Haffey

'I want to come across as both artistic and crazy' says female rocker Belinda Metz.

For the most part Belinda Metz accomplishes both these goals. Her stage performance is unquestionably 'crazy' but it is highly stylized, carefully orchestrated and a very deliberate brand of craziness.

She is not crazy in a punk rock 'I don't give a damn' manner because she quite obviously does give a damn. On stage she appears to want to be seen as crazy but more importantly she really does want to go crazy. She is conscious of how her performance is perceived and also of her own performing instincts. Consequently she

### curtain call

The passing of the resolution marked the end of a vigorous campaign by a caucus of students, prominent among whom were Patrick Leone, Chris Lambert and Bob Mawhinney. Against what they were told would be insurmountable odds, they managed to take a tangible student voice to where the decisions are made.

The students challenged the idea of accepting blindfold, a contract that would provide for nearly \$10,000 of tawdry aesthetics—(planters, canopies and wall murals etc.)—in the servery and do little for the quality of food. Bob Mawhinney, commenting on the impending competition for tender, said, 'From now on they (Beaver) will have to perform.'

necessarily lacks a certain degree of raw spontaneity but the end result is a highly polished, and captivating performance. The music is powerful but not overbearing and the performance is a stunning visual treat.

Miss Metz brought her live act, complete with skin tight black pants, high boots short skirt and cut up shirt to the Glendon O.D.H. Thursday night Oct. 14 courtesy of Craven A, the G.C.S.U. and the York Student Fund.

Miss Metz managed to twist and contort her lithe shapely figure into almost every position imaginable while belting out a non-stop selection of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

# Notes

## ALL ENGLISH STUDENTS

If you are an English major, in an ESL course or enrolled in any English course you are invited to attend the ENGLISH PUB HOUR starting a 4:15 on Tuesday, October 26. This is your chance to meet English faculty and fellow students in an informal setting—namely, the Senior Common Room on the third floor of York Hall. Come get to know the people in your English class, and have a drink courtesy of the GCSU and the English Department.

Thank-you all Glendon students for attending Radio Glendon's Open House on October 6, 1982. You are all welcome to come into the studio and train on the equipment. Those with some experience may come in and do programs.

-Radio Glendon

On Friday Oct. 29th the Glendon Film Club is presenting a Roman Polanski horror film called *The Tenant* in room 204 at 8:30 pm. Admission is only \$1.99 — all are welcome.

Amnesty International will be holding a working meeting to be followed by a letter writing workshop on Tues. Oct. 26 at 3:15 in the Fireside Room. New members welcome.

Are you graduating in the Spring or Fall of 1983?

Steve Lassman, the photographer, will be on campus Oct. 25, 26, 27. The sitting fee of \$11. includes 7 poses and a composite. Sign up for you appointment outside the JCR during the week of Oct. 18th.

## SOLIDARNOSC GUEST SPEAKER COMING TO GLENDON

This Wednesday, October 27 at 7:30 in the Senior Common Room, The Glendon College Debating Society will be presenting the first in a series of guest speakers, Mr. Zane Boyd of the Toronto office of the Solidarity trade union. The presentation will consist of a slide show and speech, followed by a question period. After this the debating society will stage its weekly in-house debate. The motion for this week will be Resolved 'that nice guys finish last.' All are welcome.

Other groups that the debating society will be presenting in the future include: Ontario Hydro (the viability of nuclear power in Ontario); the Guardian Angels (the Angels' reasons for coming to Toronto and the progress of their activities here); and Dr. Wendy Dobson, executive director of the C.D. Howe Institute (the current economic predicament.) Details of these later speaking engagements will be announced as the date approaches. Inquiries and suggestions regarding guest speakers and other debating matters may be directed to Paul Hogbin at the GCSU office, 487-6137.

## Enrollment verification forms

An enrollment verification form was mailed to all students recently. It is important that you verify with Student Programmes the information contained on the form. If you did not receive one, please go to C105.

Carte de vérification d'inscription aux cours

Nous avons envoyé une carte de vérification d'inscription à tous les étudiants. Vous devez vérifier les renseignements contenus sur la carte avec le bureau des programmes scolaires. Si vous n'avez pas reçu la carte, veuillez aller à la salle C105.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 4th, 5th and 6th, 1982, Modern Drama Eng. 2530 is presenting: 'AMERICAN ABSURD'. It will be a FUN evening of Comedy. Chamber Music, by Arthur Kopit and Line, by Israel Horowitz. One is Ladies' Night in an Insane Asylum, the other is 'Guess What!'

Admission is \$1.00 and Curtain Time is 8 P.M. There will be a cash bar at intermission!

## As a Matter of Sound

The Glendon Gallery is presenting a one week festival of performance works focusing on the dynamic interaction between music and the visual arts in our contemporary culture. The Festival will run from Nov. 7 to 14. For more information see the Gallery. Don't miss it!

## Festival Son et matière

On m'a mis dans les secrets des dieux: on m'a tout dit concernant le festival **Son et matière** organisé par notre galerie d'art et qui aura lieu au Théâtre Glendon du 7 au 14 novembre. De l'inédit. Du jamais vu. Enfin.

Les représentations commencent à 20 heures et l'entrée est de \$4.00 par soirée. Pour de plus amples renseignements, on peut communiquer avec la Galerie Glendon ou jeter un coup d'oeil sur les affiches annonçant le festival. Ce sera une semaine mouvementée, haute en couleur et en musique. Une semaine à ne pas manquer.

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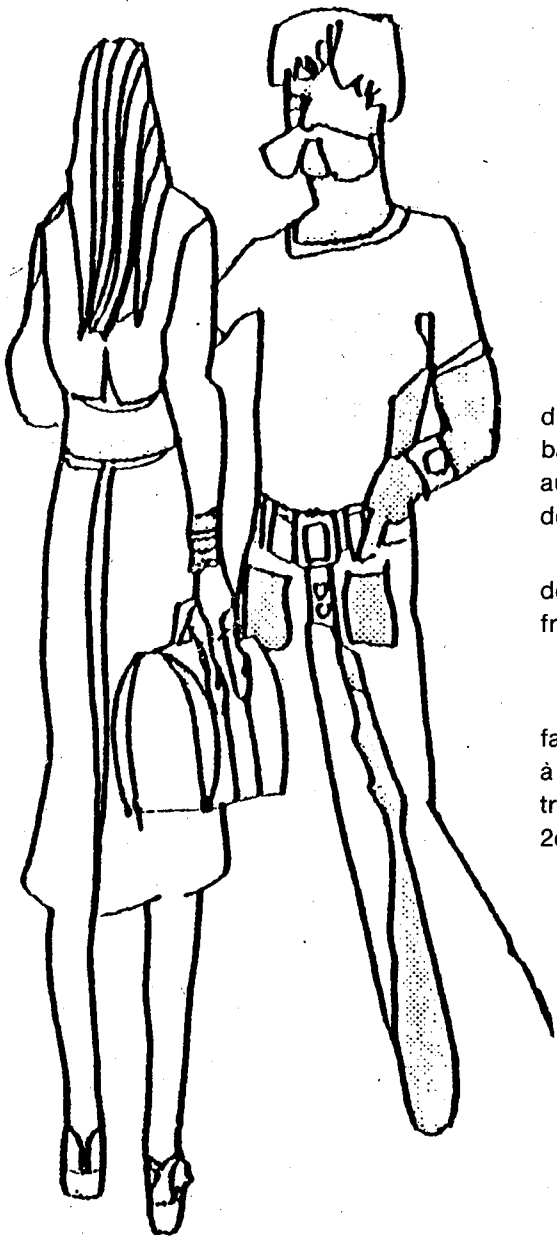


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Et les écoles élémentaires et secondaires de l'Ontario ont encore besoin d'enseignants francophones.

Intéressé(e) à en savoir plus?

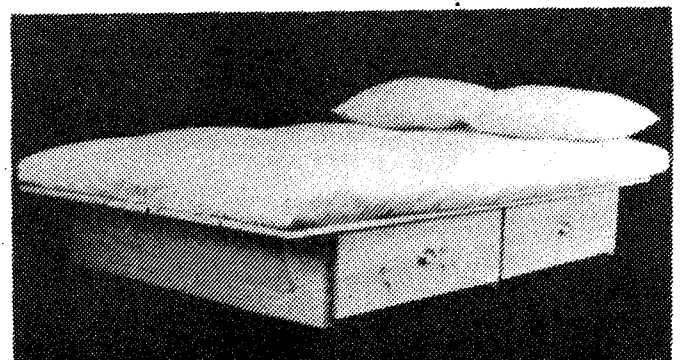
Viens rencontrer un représentant de la faculté d'éducation le jeudi 4 novembre 1982 à 13h30 au "Committee Room", salle qui se trouve voisine du bureau du principal au 2e étage de York Hall.



UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA  
UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

Glendon New Democrats UNITE! There will be a short meeting for all students, staff and faculty who are interested in forming a campus club. The meeting will be held on Wednesday, November 3rd at 3:15 in the J.C.R. All are welcome.

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## STUDENT SECURITY: A SECOND LOOK

by Elizabeth McCallister

At present, there are twenty students employed in the Student Security programme. Since the escort service started only last week, a report on how the programme is working seems to be in order.

The Director of Student Sec-

kinson College or the Dean's Office.

The programme is set up at present with two students patrolling together around campus. The patrols are equipped with flashlights, walkie-talkies and the red security jackets. The students are also required to fill out security reports.

personal danger the patrols are instructed to leave the area.

These patrols generally follow no established route. The students patrol through York Hall, around or in the residences, the quad, around Glendon Hall and the pub, and go down the stairs to the Field House and the lower level parking lot. The hours for the patrolling are from 9:00-1:00 Mondays - Saturdays. There are plans to change the hours to 9:30-1:30.

Since it was set up as an escort service, students are encouraged to take advantage of the service. The number to call is York Main Security Office 667-3336. The office will then contact the student patrol by

radio or by telephone when it checks in (this is done every hour). The longest wait for the escort is ten minutes. The escort will meet the student wherever he/she is. These escorts are generally found to be fairly pleasant, (this reporter certainly found them to be so).

Out of the twenty students employed as patrols there are only two females. When asked if she found any disadvantage in being one of these women, Gail Commandant said 'Not really,' citing the fact that they do travel in pairs. Patrollers John Carruthers and Gail Commandant felt that the student response has been generally good so far.

They also echoed the feelings of Steve Phillips in that the patrols will, perhaps, be a deterrent to various criminal types. If nothing else John Carruthers felt that the service should 'make people feel more secure'.

On the more humorous side, when asked what he felt his qualifications for the job were John Carruthers answered that he can 'run very fast.' Following his answer Gail Commandant replied that 'My brothers used to beat me up regularly.'

All humour aside, however, with the recent crossbow incident on Sunnybrook Trail, it is nice to know Glendon students need not to walk alone in fear.



Ummm... Do either of you need an escort to the lower parking lot?

urity Programme is Steve Phillips. While the programme has a limited budget of \$6,000, the service should be able to continue well past Christmas. There are also plans to obtain more money from such groups as the Residence Council, At-

The patrols were set up to be an escort service primarily says the director. Yet, they will also observe and report any suspicious activity on campus. They will not, however, get involved except to call the security guards. If there is any threat of

## THE G.C.S.U. SAYS...

Yves Blais moved in Council that 'considering the actions of the administration of this College with respect to C.D. Howe, (he proposed) that this assembly disapprove the same, recalling the fact that the G.C.S.U. has already expressed its condemnation by letter on two different occasions.' The motion passed unanimously by all present members of Council.

The 'Belinda Metz' dance was a great success, thus raising money for Radio Glendon. Due to a situation that occurred at the dance, Council suggests that each social function, one member of York, who possesses a sessional validation card is allowed to sign in only one guest. Furthermore, security people should be provided for the event.

Council passed a motion supporting the food committee's rejection of the proposal for Beaver to receive a five year contract in return for \$60,000 in renovations for the servery. The food committee decided against the proposal at a general meeting.

Walter Zuger Armstrong is coming to Glendon Nov. 2,3,4. This gentleman is a multi-talented musician with a wide range of functioning power with instruments. Please keep posted as to the times and place of this entertaining event.

Some motions regarding the spending power of Radio-Glendon were passed to

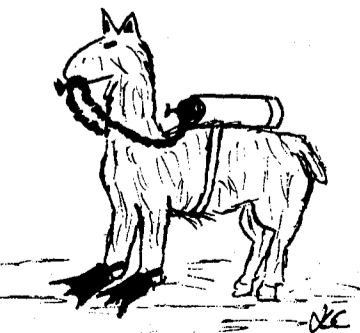
stream-line their operations.


The V.P. Communications, Steve Phillips and the Student Senator, Wayne Burnett would like the clubs and various organizations to contact them regarding board space. The G.C.S.U. is currently attempting to clear up the notice boards around the G.C.S.U. office and would like some input regarding the matter.

The G.C.S.U. would like all clubs and organizations to submit a list of executive members with phone numbers. Thus, the G.C.S.U. would be able to refer people and enquiries in the right direction.

Any student interested in part-time jobs, contact John Wilton or Rick Kully at 667-3761 for further information.

Message from the V.P. Academic: If you use the Proctor Field House, one word of warning...look out, there are Llamas with Aqualungs.






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## An Independent Critique of the C.D. Howe Institute

by Robert Mawhinney

Midsummer saw the departure of the C.D. Howe Institute from the Sun Life Building in Montreal for the friendly confines of Glendon College. As with many departures from Montreal, the Institute's was not without controversy. This article will avoid the reasons why C.D.H. Institute came to Glendon. Instead it will concern itself with how the Institute functions, including its ideological framework, and the effect the Institute will have on the Economics Programme at Glendon College.

The C.D. Howe Institute is an economics research organization funded partly by corporate donations and partly by income from a memorial endowment established by friends of the late C.D. Howe (Liberal Cabinet Minister in Mackenzie King's Government). It doesn't receive any funding from government sources and to this degree the Institute is considered to be 'independent'.

Dr. Wendy Dobson, the Institute's Executive Director, identifies the two major functions of the Institute as:

(1) to participate in debate on national policy issues in a non-ideological and balanced manner;  
(2) to convene off-the-record forums with leaders of business, the professions, labour and academia in which policy decisions are discussed in a non-attributable fashion.

Following Adam Smith's reasoning when he wrote, 'People of the same trade seldom meet together, but the conversation ends in a conspiracy against the public, or in some diversion to raise prices.' One shudders at the conspiracies that might be unleashed from Glendon Hall. Dr. Dobson did, however, assure me that my fears were quite groundless and I am inclined to trust her.

The C.D. Howe Institute convenes five committees which form the basis of their contribution to the national debate on economic policy issues. These are:

(a) C.D. Howe Institute Policy Analysis Committee addressing the Macro-Economic problems facing Canada, for example, Bank of Canada policy, unemployment, inflation and related topics;  
(b) Comité Québec focusing on the particular problems in the Quebec economy and issues within Quebec-Canada relations and provided excellent background work for discussion during the referendum campaign;  
(c) the Western Regional Committee is a relatively new committee centred in Calgary looking into areas of economic policy that affect western interests;  
(d) Canadian-American Committee is co-sponsored with the National Planning Association of Washington D.C. and examines the bilateral issues that confront Canada-U.S. relations, such as, cross border electricity flows;  
(e) British-North America Committee is co-sponsored with the National Planning Association and the British-North American Research Association of London. This committee examines the trilateral and international problems facing Canada-U.S.-U.K. relations, for instance, the GATT (General Agreement

on Tariffs and Trade) talks.

These committees commission authors to write on current policy issues along with producing staff written monographs and policy outlooks.

In deciding what particular subjects to publish on, the Institute tries to anticipate important issues that will be central in the near future. The C.D. Howe Institute endeavors to focus on areas where a distinct policy choice must soon be made, such as how much unemployment society can tolerate in the current campaign against inflation. Once an issue has been identified a task force or steering committee is formed to locate the best possible authors to investigate the issue. These authors could come from the

best economic research organizations and its contribution to national policy debate. Second, they want to use the C.D.H. Institute to educate their executives through the 'off-the-record' seminars (where they do not conspire against the public) and the Institute's publications. Thus to satisfy their clientele, the C.D.H. Institute primarily produces reports that the corporate elite of Canada will find stimulating and informative. Herein lies a crucial reason why the C.D.H. Institute does not look extensively into questions of income distribution. To do so would risk losing a major part of their 'independence'. This is not to say that the Institute will come out with conclusions that are precisely what the corporate elite wants, à la Fraser Institute.

The C.D.H. Institute will provide much needed stimulus and vitality to the Economics Programme. Perhaps the Institute can be persuaded to do more research on 'equity' questions by some members of the Programme. The possibilities for positive discussion and debate seem limited only by the desire of the two parties.

In addition, the C.D.H. Institute will undoubtedly bring added prestige and publicity to the Economics Programme at Glendon, possibly attracting a greater number and higher calibre of students. The beginning of a revitalization of Glendon College can already be seen and the presence of the C.D.H. Institute could help enhance this rejuvenation. If there are

the theory of income distribution is relegated to the last chapter or worse an appendix (which is considered superfluous and can be removed without pain or loss of continuity). The majority of these courses only give passing reference to the problem, and some completely ignoring it due to 'time constraints'. The summary handling of income distribution theory in Micro Economics courses is symptomatic of how the profession as a whole behaves. It is not surprising that an institute which fits into the Neo Classical paradigm like a glove should ignore the question of why people are poor.

Dr. Dobson claims that the C.D.H. Institute is non-ideological and that being part of the Neo Classical school is not an ideological statement. She is partly correct in the sense that given an issue for enquiry the institute does not bring a *priori* bias to the analysis (e.g. all government intervention is bad) causing its conclusions to be hopelessly predictable such as those of the University of Chicago or Fraser Institute. The C.D.H. Institute does however have an implicit ideological bias. It all but ignores Ricardo's 'fundamental problem of political economy'.

The Institute's bias lies not in how it conducts analysis but in what issues it chooses to analyse, i.e. what questions to ask. Only issues of growth and efficiency, which are of course the issues that interest the leaders of corporate capitalism, are given adequate examination. While this reflects the institute's financial constraints it also reflects the bankrupt nature of modern economics which propelled Lord Keynes' best student, Joan Robinson, to write: *What characteristic of the private enterprise system is it that condemns the wealthiest nation the world has ever seen to keeping an appreciable proportion of its population in perpetual misery? The professional economists keep up a smoke screen of 'theorums' and 'laws' and 'payoffs' that prevents questions such as that from being asked. The situation is, I think, inevitable. In every country, educational institutions in general and universities in particular, are supported directly or indirectly by the established authorities and whether in Chicago or Moscow, their first duty is to save their pupils from contact with dangerous thoughts.*

The C.D.H. Institute probably isn't a collection of lackeys to corporate capitalism but they are not, even in a remote sense, a friend to Canadians living at the bottom end of the economic ladder. The implicit ideological bias of the institute does not invalidate their potential benefit to the economics programme, although a caveat emptor should prevail, for to quote Professor McQueen, 'they are always stimulating to argue with'. The only danger is that the weight of the C.D.H. Institute will cause the Economics Programme to sink even deeper into the quagmire of Neo Classical economics and to become so enveloped in a 'smoke screen' that the programme may never adequately cover the entire spectrum of economic theory.



staff or academia. A budget is then drawn with the authors, and their progress is monitored throughout the life of the project. Frequent idea sessions are held in which the authors and staff members exchange views and circulate new proposals. The final product is published by the Institute usually with an introduction from the Executive Director.

Financial constraints play an important role in deciding what issues the Institute examines. Not being funded by government, the C.D.H. Institute finds it very difficult to mount studies that deal with questions of income distribution (i.e. why some people are poor and others wealthy). Firstly, as Dr. Dobson stressed, these studies are very expensive, difficult and require huge amounts of data straining the Institute's limited financial resources. On the other hand, it must be emphasized that one has to examine the Institute's dominant source of funding.

The 1981 income of the C.D.H. Institute was \$745,822, of that total \$488,054 (65.4%) came from members' contributions. The most important of these members are listed on page 5 of the Institute's 1981 Annual Report, which is also a list of the dominant corporations in Canada—excluding Crown corporations. One can identify two major reasons why firms such as Dome Petroleum Ltd. support C.D.H. Institute. First, there is the philanthropic desire to finance one of the nation's

When the C.D.H. Institute examines an issue, all sides of the problem will be discussed in a, more or less, balanced framework and not infrequently conclusions which are not popular in the boardrooms are published. What the C.D.H. Institute does do is deal with issues that are likely to interest their members, i.e. the corporate elite.

While Dr. Dobson did say that the C.D.H. Institute 'is concerned with efficiency as well as equity', I found very little evidence to suggest that 'equity' questions receive any consideration remotely comparable in terms of institute output to 'efficiency' questions. Of course given the Institute's financial constraints, this is not unexpected.

Unlike the effect on the college as a whole, the effect on the Economics Programme of the C.D.H. Institute's move will be almost entirely positive. Professor Bixley, the Chairman of the Department, thinks that a good 'working relationship will emerge' and envisions the Institute being asked to speak to classes and the Economics Club. Dr. Dobson is equally enthusiastic and will do her utmost to help interested students and faculty have access to the Institute's materials and resources. At the moment the Institute is still sorting itself out after the move, but closer ties between the Economics Programme and the Institute seem certain to develop to their mutual benefit.

any significant drawbacks than can be exposed about the C.D.H. Institute's coming to Glendon, one must be the ideological focus of the institute.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century David Ricardo wrote: 'To determine the laws which regulate this distribution (wages, profits and rents) is the principle problem in political economy'.

The key issue in the economy is the determination of the respective levels of income of the individual participants. This is the ultimate equity question, who gets what, who scrapes together a living and who flies to the Costa Del Sol for a change of pace. The Neo Classical paradigm, or school of thought, of which the C.D.H. Institute is an admitted and firmly entrenched member, has spent years of effort carefully avoiding this question. To the Neo Classical the important issue is how much can society produce and how it decides which commodities to produce. How it allocates scarce resources to satisfy unlimited wants in the most efficient manner. Of course if you do not have any purchasing power the market completely ignores your wants no matter how limited.

Throughout North America the indoctrination, or teaching of Neo Classical economics recommences every September with the fundamental course called Micro Economic Theory (economics for small minds). In almost every Micro text used

## IN PURSUIT OF EQUALITY: THE ANISEF REPORT

by Lynne Watt

In the spring of 1980 the Ontario government commissioned a study on accessibility to post-secondary education in the province. The principal investigator was Professor Paul Anisef, author of *Is the Die Cast: Educational Achievements and Work Destinations of Ontario Youth*; Professor Anisef was assisted by Norman Okihiro and Carl James. The report was funded by the Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities but, as the disclaimer on the front cover states, the report reflects the views of the author and not necessarily those of the Ministry. The OFS was instrumental in pressing the province to complete the study. The result of two year work is a one-hundred page report entitled, *The Pursuit of Equality: Evaluating and Monitoring Accessibility To Post-Secondary Education in Ontario*. The report, complete with detailed charts and graphs, shows that Ontario is no where near to having equal educational opportunities for all young people from different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds despite the government's claims to the contrary.

The report came up with two basic areas of concern:

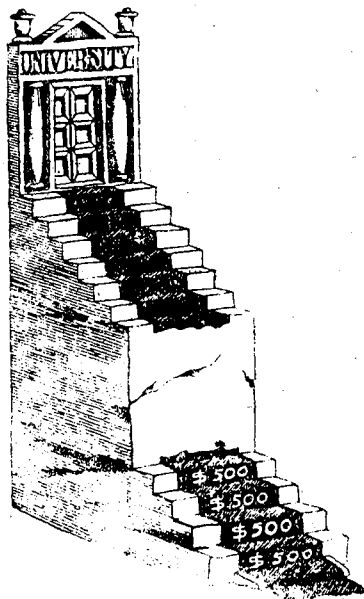
1) Accessibility rests on the inter-relationship between economic/financial barriers and socio-cultural barriers (including ethnicity, religion and gender). To date, the government of Ontario has focused almost exclusively on the financial barriers;

2) No regular and reliable monitoring strategy for identifying accessibility has ever been developed (until the present report) for the province or for Canada as a whole.

Although the authors cannot argue against the position that money counts in the decision to pursue a post-secondary education, they are skeptical regarding the timing of present financial assistance. Altering financial arrangements at the point of entry to post-secondary education is, in the authors' view, an insufficient strategy for significantly reducing inequalities of accessibility. The authors do not advocate that these financial programmes be altered or removed but that they be supplemented by financial incentives, introduced at the critical stage when children and families begin to actively discuss future educational and career options. This stage occurs prior to entry into senior secondary school, the level at which most present programmes are aimed.

As mentioned above, the study emphasizes the fact that removing financial barriers is not, in itself, sufficient to create pro-

per accessibility. Equally important are the socio-cultural barriers. The report argues that although educational opportunities for economically and culturally disadvantaged children may indeed be available in Ontario, *these opportunities are selectively perceived*. The authors maintain that this selective perception is rooted in the early socialization of pre-adolescents and consequently, any attempts to provide a more equitable distribution of higher education among the subgroups of society must deal with this selective perception.



The report has twelve recommendations which are as follows:

1) The government should implement compensatory education programmes at the provincial level. These programmes would be designed to provide economically disadvantaged children with a 'head start' at the pre-kindergarten level, extending into elementary and secondary levels if necessary.

2) The government should institute summer learning programmes aimed at economically disadvantaged children of elementary school age.

3) The government should periodically hire external consultants to review the state of research with regard to early socialization effects of post-secondary enrolment attitudes. The purpose would be to assess the effectiveness of ongoing experiments and policies aimed at equalizing access to universities and community colleges.

4) Funding should be made available to ensure a systematic evaluation of the effectiveness or success of programmes that

are introduced to help economically disadvantaged children. These programmes should be evaluated in terms of their specific objectives.

5) In view of differences in high schools in retention rates and success in placing persons in higher education, incentive programmes (e.g. awards) should be established for staff and administration in order to increase post-secondary educational participation.

6) Vocal feminist advocates have documented the presence of stereotyped and sexist images of women's social and occupational roles in textbooks and teaching aids. The same stereotyping occurs in textbooks that focus on minority-group members. Showing Native Indians as teachers or ethnics as doctors is an easy first step in changing conceptions about important social roles.

7) Guidance counselling in high school should not only be a source of factual information, but should also encourage educational attainment to the limit of the child's academic potential. In addition, programmes that bring locally-known successful graduates of higher education into the school could be important sources of encouragement in regions where few students attend college or university.

8) The government should continuously monitor trends in accessibility to post-secondary institutions in Ontario.

9) The use of the census could be extended to describe adolescents between the ages of 15

and 20 who are either in school or have dropped out. This comparison of attenders and non-attenders in terms of socio-economic status and cultural-group characteristics would prove valuable to educators and government officials alike.

10) Given the dramatic increases in participation rates for some ethnic groups, research should be undertaken to isolate the circumstances, conditions, and factors related to such sharp increases in participation rates. In particular, cultural values regarding the desirability of university education, rates of assimilation, urban-rural factors, and the degree of family support and encouragement (financial and non-financial) should be investigated.

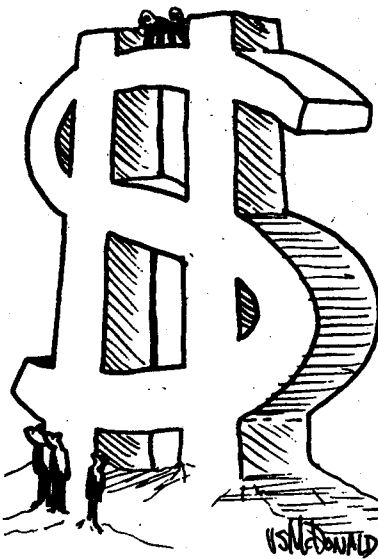
11) A scheme should be developed whereby recipients of family allowance benefits are given the option of placing money received into a special government account which would accrue interest and be payable to the child in the event that he/she attends a post-secondary institution.

12) An income tax deduction (registered education savings plan) should be introduced and publicized.

While these recommendations point out what is, in the authors' view, the weaknesses of the present educational system with regards to future equality of accessibility to post-secondary education and, while they are important recommendations which if followed may improve the current situation, they remain simply that: recommendations. This is not the first time nor will it be the last that a gov-

ernment commissions an extensive report. The report in itself is not the important issue; the issue is what becomes of that report, is it implemented or is it filed (in whatever appropriate place the Ministry of Colleges and Universities picks for it)?

Unfortunately this report has documented serious problems with the present approaches taken to ensuring equal accessibility for people of disadvantaged backgrounds. And equally unfortunate is the fact that the solutions to these problems will entail substantial amounts of money and effort on the parts of politicians, administrators, educators and families. One wonders, with the current government's attitude towards the importance of post-secondary education, whether these recommendations will ever see the light of day?



What do you mean, 'inaccessible'?  
You just have to get up here with us.

## FIGHTING THE EXECUTIONERS

by Stephanie Giesen

**TIMOTHY EVANS:** Executed in 1948. Subsequently found to have been innocent.

**KENNETH ROBERTS:** Sentenced to life imprisonment for murder. Acquitted three years later following a retrial.

Amnesty International held its Ontario regional meeting in Oakville this year, on October 16 and 17. The Glendon Amnesty group was represented by Ricarda Amberg, founder of the group; Phyllis MacMorine, urgent action co-ordinator, and by myself, death penalty co-ordinator.

The two days were well planned, with information meetings, coffee breaks and a choice of workshops covering various aspects of Amnesty's concerns. But the highlight of the weekend came at 7:00 on the Saturday night when Dr. Donald Morgenson spoke on one of the most controversial aspects of Amnesty's mandate—the abo-

lition of the death penalty.

On this occasion, Dr. Morgenson had the rare pleasure of preaching to the converted, but even among Amnesty members there are a few who still have difficulty with the abolitionist position. This is hardly surprising as it challenges our most fundamental ideas of justice and punishment. As Dr. Morgenson pointed out, however, in a speech both passionate and factual, what is fundamentally at issue here is the sanctity of human life.

From a factual point of view, it is simply not true that the death penalty acts as a deterrent. Since 1976, when it was officially abolished in Canada, there has been no significant rise in the number of homicides. 75% of homicides are crimes of passion, committed with no thought for future consequences, between people who know each other. From an ideological point of view, the abolitionist position

is one held by people who abhor violence at any level. They are not forgetting the victim and weeping for the aggressor. They are working for a society in which violence is not met with violence, where the message given to the society by the society is, quite simply, we shall not kill. Whether private or public executioner, the act of murder brutalises.

Obviously, truly dangerous individuals must be isolated from the society. But society must not do as they have done. The primitive desire for retribution is not one to be nurtured and pandied to by any of us, and least of all by those who have had enough education to understand that society tends to leave barbaric punishments behind and replace them with something more constructive.

If you hesitate to join Amnesty's work for the protection of human rights because you cannot accept the abolitionist part of its mandate, think about the question very carefully. Don't immediately reach for the example of the Clifford Olsen of this world who evoke our strongest feelings of outrage and desire for punishment. Start, rather, with the initial premise that the life of a human being is sacred — not only the murderer's life — all human life. And as Dr. Morgenson said in his address on Saturday night, look towards a society that is life-worshipping, not one influenced in its sense of justice by the desire for revenge.

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## 'QUIET IN THE LAND': DRAMATIC AND COMIC

by Kathleen Meighan & Jas

'Quiet in the Land', currently playing at the Toronto Free Theatre delineates the conflicts within the Amish community at the time of the First World War. The story is basically one of 'change'; the 'New World' imposing its values and standards on the traditions of the 'Old World'. The struggle between generations pits the youth, brought up under the dual influence of tradition and religion, and the encroaching external world as seen in the school and outside community, against the elders of the church.

The Amish community is seen breaking up under pressure from society, the government and their own youth. The dilemma faced by the Amish people is, whether to adhere to their religious code, which strictly forbids violence and war, or to establish their allegiance to their adopted country in its moment of crisis.

The younger generation is manifested in the characters of Yock Bauman, played by Keith Thomas, and Menno Miller, played by William Dunlop. Both

young men are deemed by their elders to be impertinent, irreverent and destructive to the community. They try to reason with their elders but with the impudence of youth and the sense of being challenged on their ground — the stage is set for the inevitable conflict. The two men are forced to rebel against the Church, but they do so in different ways that also reflect their characters. Menno challenges hesitantly and from within the religion; Yock revolts forcefully and from without.

The director, Guy Sprung, manages to project both, the sensitivity and the objectivity, of the play — a feat rarely accomplished when recounting the turmoil of a minority placed conspicuously in the limelight. The script and the acting are both credible. Keith Thomas and William Dunlop deliver fine performances as do Dan MacDonald and Les Carlson who portray the elders. As Zepp Brubacher, Les Carlson delivers many of the subtly comic remarks which ease the general sobriety of the theme.

The playwright's (Anne Chislett) deft use of irony is

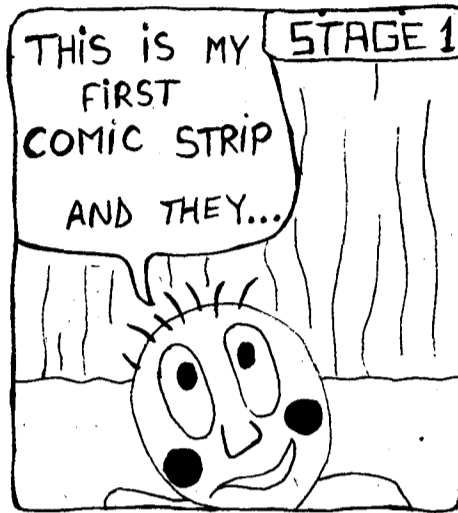
woven around 'wanting'. The characters want what they cannot have, and have what they do not want. Christy Bauman, Yock's father and Bishop of the local church, wanted a son, but when his wife died in childbirth all he really yearned for was his wife. Later, when faced with a choice between reconciliation with his repentant son back from the War, and the survival of the

church, he chooses the church — and wants his son more than ever.

The performance makes use of a circular, rotating stage divided into three sets. The changes from one scene to another are flowing and flawless. The dialogue moves skillfully from proper English — representing the characters' conversation in their native German — and halting English

to signify the switch to immigrant English.

'Quiet in the Land' is both dramatic and comic. It is a unique play in that it exposes an unusual facet of a familiar theme — the First World War. Unfortunately it has not attracted the attention it so deserves, however, in our opinion it is highly recommended entertainment.



CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

high energy rock music. She and her competent four piece backing band performed several selections from her debut album 'The Minx' including 'Bad Little Boy', 'Saturday Night', 'Anything Less Than Love' and her first single 'Trouble (At The End of the Line)'.

While many musicians will list various obscure artists and little known bands (familiar only to those with an intimate knowledge of the underground music scene) as their influences, Miss Metz is quite unpretentious about this.

She lists her musical influences as ranging from Joan Armatrading and Peter Gabriel to Chrissy Hynde and the Talking Heads among others.

Those artists are all products of the 1970's as is Miss Metz. Metz it seems has drawn many of the various musical styles which evolved in the 1970's. She is equally at home with the power and punch of a hard rock number as she is with some of the more trendy danceable new-wave songs. Metz is obviously heavily influenced by the Police as well, and in particular lead singer Sting.

She performed at least four or five of the Police's songs harder and faster with a frantic vocal intensity that was strikingly truthful to the original versions.



Belinda Metz: "a very deliberate brand of craziness"

Miss Metz is undeniably a multi-talented performer. She packs a very versatile vocal wallop combined with a captivating stage presence which is emphasized further by her various kicks and bends.

Although she is recognized most as an exceptional singer and performer, she also conveys a certain personal and artistic sincerity. Despite her on stage posturing and slick performance there is nothing phony or pretentious about her. Miss Metz is quite simply very good at what she does. Her fluid athletic movements result from her training as a professional dancer, choreographer and model in New York, Los Angeles and Toronto. In 1977-78 she was named Miss Oktoberfest in addition to winning that years talent competition.

Miss Metz has yet to establish her credentials as a songwriter although she did co-write one of the better songs on 'The Minx', titled 'Night Club Sanitarium' (performed at Glendon) with her guitarist Bob Bartolucci.

Metz mentioned that among other topics, she likes writing 'about kinky and bad things from a female point of view'. For instance, her as yet unreleased song, 'I Am a Vixen', is 'about a girl that likes to go out with lots of guys before she settles down'.

Miss Metz is currently in the midst of an Ontario College tour sponsored by Craven A and is anticipating working in the studio very shortly on her second album.

Miss Metz in a very short time has established herself as a first rate singer and performer. She

may also develop further as a writer. In any case it doesn't matter. Her most obvious strengths are her voice, attitude and performance. If she can complement these talents with writing ability, all the better.

Miss Metz has inevitably been compared with Pat Benatar or to a lesser extent Joan Jett. These comparisons of course are not completely without foundation. She, quite naturally, is not particularly thrilled at being categorized so early in her career, however, for the time being it doesn't matter. Belinda Metz is a hot act in her own right.

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## RELAY MARATHON A SUCCESS

by Stephan Hettich

Glendon's annual 40-km. Relay Marathon was held on Sat. Oct. 16 and proved to be a success despite unfavorable weather conditions. It seemed the climate was much like that of Alaska's as single-digit celcius temperatures and low speed winds brought a chill to the bones of spectators and runners alike. Despite the weather students, faculty and invited runners gathered around the courtyard of the mansion anxiously awaiting the long run ahead of them.

The support of this year's marathon was overwhelming. A total of twelve teams participated, with a maximum of twelve runners per team. Glendon produced seven teams of its own, which was three better than last

year. The residences organized two teams called the Rothchilds and the Vandorbilts while the Pro Tem had a team of current writers and a team of graduating students that were on the Pro Tem staff from years past. The Faculty of Glendon College coordinated a men's and women's team. The final of Glendon's teams was a formation of representatives of the Glendon Gallery.

The primary purpose of the relay-marathon was to raise money, through sponsors, for the Glendon Gallery. The Gallery is well respected and serves the North York and Glendon communities. There are various exhibitions and special events presented throughout the year featuring Canadian artists. The Gallery is open Mon. —

Fri. from 9AM to 5PM; admission is free. This is, without a doubt, a worthy cause to support!

The marathon raised approximately \$1200.00 for the Glendon Gallery. The individual team that raised the most money was the Women's Faculty of Glendon College, called the Running Soeurs, with over \$550.00 in sponsors. For their outstanding effort, the team won glassware donated by Labatt's Breweries at the festivities afterwards. They, also, placed ninth in the race with a great time of three hours, twenty three minutes and fifty-two seconds.

The actual marathon race lasted a total of 3h:35m:26s. posted by the Rothchilds of Glendon College. Their time was twenty-

three minutes faster than last year's longest time. Their speedier time was probably due to the skillful directions of the marshals that were posted throughout the course. Not far ahead of the Rothchilds was the Pro Tem team. With unusual rapidity, runners like Wayne Burnett and Cathy Wanless helped Pro Tem out of last place by four minutes.

The victors of this year's relay marathon were the Sand Bar Striders. This non-Glendon team posted a remarkable time of 2h:32m:45s, just short of last year's best time. Second place went to the Alternative Independent Study Program (The Machos) with a time of 2h:45m:14s. The third place team crossed the finish line one minute later. Their team consisted of men over 45 and women over 35

years of age. This team, called the Ontario Masters Program, was in incredible shape. The top Glendon team was the Men's Faculty. Their fifth place finish was partly due to the uniform strides of Principal Garigue who raced with the team.

After the grueling 40 kilometres the marshals, participants and spectators gathered in the squash club lounge to recuperate. Prizes were given out for the teams with the most sponsors and the fastest time. The marshals were given tuques for standing in the cold for three hours so a repeat of last year's lost team wouldn't result. Every one was given free beer to help them forget how much their legs hurt. Everyone had a great time. Hopefully, next year's marathon will run as smoothly as this year's did.

A thanks must be given to the marshals and organizers for doing their jobs so well. Also to Labatt's Breweries for donating the prizes. Finally, to all the participants for participating and for supporting the Glendon Gallery through sponsors.

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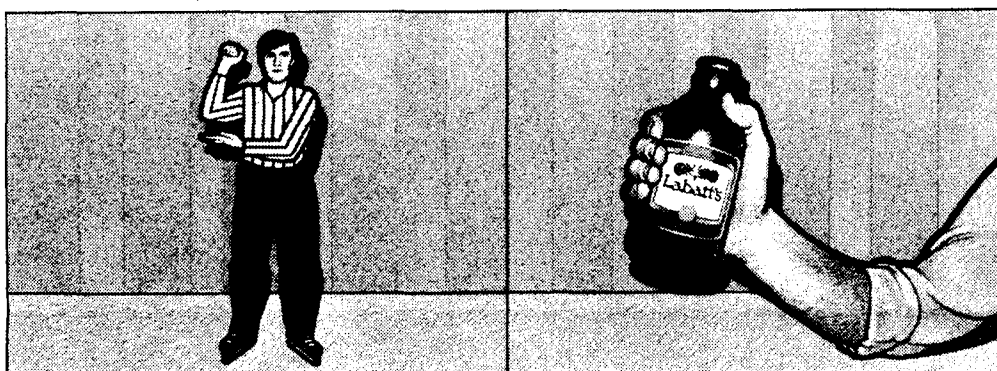
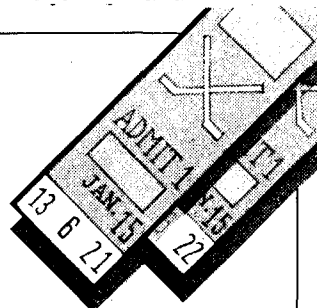
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